

## The Columbus Commercial

COLUMBUS, MISS.

WEEKLY EDITION.

### DINNER DECORATIONS.

**Spirited Description of a Dainty Laying Which Is Replete with Suggestions.**

These dinners have passed into memory, and into the corporeal essence, moreover, of some very attractive young women. For the geranium dinner, the hostess carried out a scheme of her own. Down the center of the table extended a long, narrow box, or succession of boxes, of stiff cardboard. Geranium cuttings, each bearing large red blossoms, and bedded in wet tissue paper, filled the boxes. The sides of this box arrangement were banded, so to speak, with fine ferns. This was done by building up a sand bank, on a paper surface, against the box, and sticking the ferns in the sand. The red of this novel centerpiece was matched in the bill of fare with tomato bisque soup and the dash of color which maraschino cherries gave to the whipped cream surmounting parfait glasses of chocolate ice. The ice, the cream and the cherries were a symphony in brown, red and white, says Good Housekeeping.

Everybody was in clover at the dinner with this designation, for it was an engagement dinner, and in the huge round dish on the table were almost clovers enough to hide the blooming fiancée in its pink floescence. Radiating from the bouquet were pink ribbons, each ending in a heart, made for the occasion and bearing a highly sentimental motto. The guests tugged at the hearts until the ribbon ends were drawn from the bouquet, and attached to one ribbon was found a ring. This, of course, betokened the early engagement of the girl who drew it. Big clover blossoms and leaves were pinned on the lamp shades, and the cards were decorated with tiny cupids. Strawberry sherbet of a decidedly pink hue was served in tall parfait glasses, topped with whipped cream and fresh strawberries.

For the birthday of a dainty college girl, the sweet pea was chosen as the flower for table decorations, the sweet pea in enchanting profusion. In the center of the table was a tall vase of beautiful favrite glass, containing sweet peas and heaped about with bunches of sweet peas in a veritable little mountain, almost three feet in diameter. There were three or four dozens of the peas in each bunch. From this fairy structure trailed ribbons, starting with great, luxuriant bows. The guests received dinner favors of stick pins of sweet pea design, pink and white.

The prettiest dinner of all was the buttercup. A great bouquet of buttercups shed its glory over the round table and the entire room. The big brass dish which held it was encircled at a distance of about eight inches with a row of smilax, and outside this was a fringe of the flat leaves of the jonquil, all of the same size, like a conventional pattern. Narrow ferns might take the place of the jonquil leaves at a later season. At the plates were bunches of jonquils. The candles and the lamp shades were yellow.

### TOUCHING THE GUBBLECHUP.

**Its Striking Resemblance to the Channomuraena Disturbs the Listener.**

The man with the Flow of Language To the Head ran against the Listener the other day, relates the New York Telegram, and looking at a muscular finger into a buttonhole, proceeded to unbutton himself as under:

"It will probably be found that the scientists have made a great mistake in terming that six-foot eel in the Aquarium a channomuraena."  
"Indeed? Why do you think so?"  
"Well, mark you, it has a snake-like head, turtle's bill, fish-like gills, no fins, and is brown in color, marked crosswise with yellow bands. I see it is already suggested it is a gubblechup. Having seen the gubblechup, I am inclined to believe."  
"Oh, what's a gubblechup?"  
"Don't you know? Such ignorance! Avoid the gubblechups. It is they who continually cry: 'Oh, piffle, oh, piffle!' Don't you recall the lines:

"Beware the awful gubblechup  
That slaps around in stultus slag,  
The father of the gubblechup,  
First cousin to the slumy gag."  
"Oh, piffle," murmured he awhile,  
Then took his glasses from his head,  
And slapping round the slumy pile  
He smooched in the slubberland."

Here the listener got a strange hold on the finger of the man with the cascade of words, and breaking loose, fled toward the setting sun and escaped.

### Preserved Pineapples.

Select large, ripe, sugar-loaf pineapples, cut them in finger-thick slices, pare them neatly, remove the eyes with a pointed knife and cut the fruit in small, square pieces, rejecting the core; then weigh the cut pineapple, and allow for each pound of fruit three-fourths pounds of sugar and three-fourths cupful water. Place sugar and water in a preserving kettle and boil three minutes; remove all black scum; if there is any; put in the pineapple; cover and cook 45 minutes; fill into pint jars to overflowing; put on the cover and set upside down till cold; wipe the jars with a damp towel and set in a cool, dry place.—Leger Monthly.

### Tea Fanch.

Tea with fruits and without the addition of any liquor whatsoever can be made into a most delectable and wholesome beverage that is at the same time refreshing. Make two quarts of rather weak tea by pouring that quantity of freshly boiled water over two heaping teaspoonsful of tea and let draw for five minutes. Strain and dissolve in it one pound of lump sugar. When cool add the juice of eight lemons, three oranges, peeled and cut into slices, one small pineapple shredded, three or four bananas thinly sliced, and strawberries if in season. Let stand in a cool place until well blended; chill with ice and serve.—Washington Star.

## WU HAS A NEW WOE.

**Retiring Chinese Minister Worried Over Education of His Boy.**

**Fears to Have Him Attend College in This Country After He Leaves Because of the Provisions of the Exclusion Law.**

"Should existing conditions in the United States continue I will be compelled to educate my boy at Oxford," said Wu Ting Fang recently. "I should be delighted to matriculate him at an American college, but unfortunately he cannot enter the United States once I pass beyond its boundaries, and he would have no standing before the law. The Chinese exclusion laws are such that I would be prohibited from educating my son in this country, although I think it would be to his advantage to receive his collegiate training and post-graduate degrees here. After my departure it would be possible for any fanatic to denounce the boy and make it very unpleasant for him. However, I hope within a few years that the statesmen of both countries will evolve some basis of law which will permit Chinese merchants and students to reside in this country under proper regulation of law."

Probably the astute Chinese minister never presented a better argument for his opposition to the Chinese exclusion laws than the above. The boy is peculiarly bright and has received almost his entire primary education in the public schools at Washington. He inherits his father's peculiar knack of observing things. Near the Chinese legation is a sky-scraper apartment hotel. One day some of his young companions were discussing their Bible lesson and considering the text: "In my father's house there are many mansions." The youngsters were puzzled and the little oriental was keenly interested. Finally he volunteered the suggestion: "Maybe it is an apartment house."

This little youngster was a devoted friend of Mrs. McKinley, and frequently brought her gifts of flowers to the white house, and his prattle whirled away many an hour for that gentle lady.

### CLAIMS KOCH DISCREDITED.

**Dr. Garnault, the French Experimentator, Says He Has Disproved the Consumption Theory.**

Dr. Garnault, who inoculated himself with matter from a diseased cow in order to disprove Prof. Koch's theory that it is impossible for human beings to catch tuberculosis from cattle writes to the Paris Temps that an examination of pieces of his skin, which were abstracted last Thursday by Prof. Tuffier, has been made at the Pasteur institute, and that a great number of large polynuclear cells, characteristic of tuberculous formation, were found. It is true, Dr. Garnault says, that the presence of tuberculous bacilli has not been discovered, and he adds that that is generally so in these cases, but he considers it certain that these bacilli would be found in guinea pigs, which will be inoculated with other portions abstracted from his skin a fortnight hence, and that this experiment will demonstrate absolutely the error of Prof. Koch's assertions. Meanwhile, however, Dr. Garnault says, it may be considered that he has already proved his contention, for in ordinary cases the evidence obtained would justify a diagnosis of tuberculosis.

### TELLS OF ISOLATED VILLAGE.

**De Windt Reports Finding Settlement in Far North Which Had No News for 30 Years.**

Henry De Windt, the explorer, has just told of an isolated village he visited in the northern part of Siberia, where the inhabitants do not live, only exist. Sredni Kolynsk is the name of the place.  
"This town," says De Windt, "is the farthest north of any village in the world, and is just on the edge of the arctic circle. It is four months from St. Petersburg. Something of its isolation may be guessed when I tell you that until we arrived there Sredni Kolynsk had not been visited by any one from the outside world for 30 years."  
"Think of it? Thirty years, nearly half a lifetime shut in, with no knowledge of the outside world, no newspapers, nothing. The people welcomed us with open arms, for we brought them news."  
"Life with them is simply existence. It is too cold to do anything but try to keep warm. They have no industries, no pursuits, except, of course, that they have to obtain food for themselves."

### COMING TO STUDY AMERICA.

**German Aristocrats Expected to Visit the United States in the Autumn.**

With the Kaiser's consent a party of representatives of the most aristocratic and exclusive Prussian houses will visit America next fall. Among the members of the party are Count Von Tieck, Count Adelbert Von Sierstorpff, Count A. Von Pourtales, Count Von Vernstorff and Baron von Ruhl.  
The object of the expedition is partly to study the social conditions of a country almost unknown to German aristocracy and young men of the best families in the United States to observe the methods of educating states. The party will visit New York, Pittsburg, Chicago, Washington, St. Louis, Cincinnati and San Francisco.

### The Men on the Defensive.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt's estimate that nine-tenths of the criminals in the United States are men will not be seriously objected to unless, says the Chicago Tribune, she supplements it with the statement that nine-tenths of the men are criminals.

### Chicago Society Expectant.

The prince of Siam is coming to Chicago. Let society be on the alert, says the Chicago Record-Herald. The king of Siam may have orders and things to give away.

## TO KEEP STRANGERS OUT.

**Strict Enforcement of Policy of Excluding from Coast Defense Fortifications.**

Strict enforcement of the policy of excluding from the coast defense fortifications persons not connected with the military establishment of the United States has been decided on by the war department. There is a regulation which prohibits any person from visiting the parapets and emplacements without special authority from the secretary of war. At some artillery posts this has been rigidly adhered to, while at others its laxity has been the cause of considerable comment. At the present time it is aimed more directly at visitors and military attaches of foreign governments.

At some posts visitors are permitted to visit the quarters, the parade grounds and other places of interest, but an armed sentinel bars the passage to the newly mounted guns. At Fortress Monroe a number of guns of obsolete type are kept on view for the benefit of visitors, who are admitted to the post under certain restrictions. At Fort Washington, near the national capital, the rule is strictly enforced, and no one is permitted about the post unless on official business. This is equally true of nearly all the recently equipped coast defenses and particularly so of the forts about New York, including the Sandy Hook proving ground.

Notwithstanding this, a peculiar condition was discovered at Fort Wright, where several guns of large caliber have been recently constructed. This work about the emplacements was let by contract and the contractor has been permitted to employ on the government reservation a large gang of Italians, who have been unrestrained in their observation of the mounting of the guns, the storing of ammunition and the plans of the emplacements. This has been called to the attention of the war department, and acting Secretary of War Sanger has determined to bring the matter to the notice of the proper officers with a view to remedying the evil.

It is probable that the chief of engineers, under whose direction all engineering work is done, will be consulted with and the contractor notified that the United States cannot permit of the employment of foreigners upon military reservations.

### PRANK ON YOUNG LOVERS.

**Joker at Bloomfield, N. J., Puts Tat on Bridge Coping and Embarrassing Time Follows.**

There is much indignation among the young residents of the Morris neighborhood section of Bloomfield, N. J., over the work of a practical joker who the other night poured tar all along the coping of the stone bridge over the Yanticaw river. The bridge is a favorite trysting place for young people. It was warm one night recently, and the bridge was filled with young women and their escorts. All went well until one of the couples decided to go for some ice cream.

As the young man attempted to jump down the coping his head went forward, but the rest of his body refused to follow. He tried again, and this time there was a ripping sound. The young man put his hands behind him and made for cover.

When the young woman tried to jump down she found herself also stuck. Most of the other couples discovered that they were also in the same predicament. A crowd gathered and enjoyed the joke. The bridge presented a curious appearance late in the evening with its bits of feminine and masculine wearing apparel stuck here and there.

### WILL START NAVAL BASE.

**The Government Begins Experiment to Learn What Time Is Needed.**

The navy department is now engaged in the experiment of establishing a naval base on Culebra island, near Porto Rico. The object is to ascertain just how quickly such work could be performed in the event of a hostile emergency.

The big fleet under command of Admiral Dewey, which is to perform extensive maneuvers in southern waters next winter, will assemble at Culebra and a base of operations will be necessary. The harbor of Culebra will be buoyed and wharves for landing machines and supplies will be constructed. A large supply of coal will be shipped to that point and buildings for the storage of materials, etc., will be erected. A careful account of the time consumed in doing this work is to be kept, and the navy department hopes to gain valuable suggestions from the information obtained.

### DISCOVERS PECULIAR DISEASE

**French Doctor Says Pupils Lose Flesh During the Taking of Examinations.**

A new disease just discovered by a French doctor might be entitled "examinationitis."  
He has found that an examination always reduces the weight of candidates. He took 240 pupils and weighed them before and after examination, and in every case there was loss of weight, in some cases as much as a pound and a half. The stiffer the examination the greater the loss of weight.

This is a proof that a few hours' strain in the examination room brings about a serious derangement of the nervous system, which he considered eminently unhealthy and is likely to do permanent harm.

### Shortens Stage Waits.

A revolving stage is in use in a Munich theater. It is a circular platform, and arranged in four parts, like a pie cut in quarters. At each change one quarter of the circle is presented to view. By this plan stage waits are avoided, as a complete change of scene is instantaneously effected by a quarter revolution.

### Values Its Water.

It is a misdemeanor to permit artesian well water to run to waste in Riverside county, Cal.

## A RICH MAN KILLED.

**Tendency of the Modern Newspaper to Discriminate Between the Rich and the Poor.**

Under this title the editor of the Century comments on "a growing tendency" to snobbery in a portion of the press:

"The observer of American manners is called upon to note a curious tendency of some of our newspapers and to question whether it is to be charged purely to sensationalism—of which it is undoubtedly one form—or whether it reflects a growing tendency of the American mind. We refer to the habit of recording accidents and other interesting occurrences as happening not to mortals, simply as such, but as to possessors, or prospective possessors, of worldly goods. In the journalistic 'scare-headers' it is not John Jones, of Jonesville, who has been run over by the railroad crossing, but 'A Rich Man Killed.' It is not Miss Mary Marigold who has been struck by lightning while riding on the old Marlborough road, but 'The Daughter of a Millionaire.' The Son of a Wealthy Contractor has been hurt in an automobile smash-up; 'The Great-Aunt of One of the Richest Men in Laurel County' has fallen out of a second-story window; 'A Millionaire' has come near getting drowned; 'The Second Cousin of a Multi-millionaire' has written a play.

"Is this sort of thing plain snobbery in the maker of the scare-head, and in that part of the public which is supposedly pleased with this method of identification, or is it a sign of a general greed for money and of curiosity concerning those who have it? There are those who hold that snobbery is confined to the inhabitants of countries that exist under a monarchical system of government, and to the few in other countries who toady to foreign aristocracies. There are those who hold, also, that the possession of much, or little money is not an important distinction in the minds of Americans. But we have noticed that those persons who have traveled farthest and best are apt to come to the conclusion that there is a good deal of similarity in human nature.

"As a matter of fact, when you get three persons together of varying abilities or cultures, you are in danger of having immediately in any community, an upper, middle, and lower class, as the English call it; and if

there come a fourth and a fifth person into the group, perhaps you will have in addition your upper middle class and your lower middle class. (How interesting it is, by the way, to hear an Englishman speak of himself, with perfect equanimity and self-respect, as belonging to the lower-middle class!)

"Human nature is indeed much of a muckness," but if there is any exhibition of this muckness which ought to be offensive to the inhabitants of a democracy, it is the kind exemplified and typified and glorified in the journalistic scare-heads to which we refer."

### Out of Sight.

Fritz Scheel, director of the Philadelphia orchestra, has a fondness for American slang and colloquialisms that is far in excess of his aptness in acquiring the exact words and sense. When he first came to Philadelphia, in the summer of 1899, he was struck by the expression "Out of sight!" spoken with fine heartiness to indicate pleasure and satisfaction with the general order of things. Scheel determined to make use of it at the first opportunity, and to that end repeated it over and over to himself, always keeping in mind the circumstances under which it should be uttered. Mr. Elias met the musician one afternoon when the latter was playing at Woodside park, and cheerily called out:

"How are you, Fritz?"  
"You don't see me!" was Scheel's prompt and amazing reply.—Philadelphia Times.

### Long Floated the Seas.

The Italian ship Anita, registered at the port of Genoa, lately sold at Tenerife to be broken up. The Anita, which resembled Christopher Columbus' ship, the Santa Maria, was built in Genoa in 1548 and effected her last voyage at the end of March, 1902 from Naples to Tenerife six or seven weeks ago. The Anita was of tremendously stout build and had weathered countless storms and tornadoes in all parts of the world, but it was also the slowest ship afloat, taking 205 days on one voyage from Baltimore to Rio Janeiro.—N. Y. Sun

### Betrayed by Garlic.

In order to trap a spiritualistic medium at Genoa garlic was secretly introduced on two occasions into the food she ate just before holding the seances. In each case the spirits she evoked are alleged to have had a strong odor of garlic about them.—London Mail.

## RUMOROUS.

**Dressmaker—"I assure you that this is very fashionable." Protester Customer—"How can it be? It's perfectly comfortable!"—Indianapolis News.**

"It is your plain duty, and—" "Oh yes; and that is what makes it so unattractive. I wish we could, once in awhile, have a duty so ornamental that it would be a pleasure to contemplate it."—Smart Set.

A Sure Sign—"There's one thing you should remember, my boy," said the wise man. "When the fellow who is narrating an anecdote says: 'Well, to make a long story short, it is time for you to duck, for it means she won't be through in less than an hour.'—Chicago News."

"Mr. Sandysugar," said the little customer, as she tiptoed to the counter, "my maw wants two pounds of sugar an' a pound of butter an' half a pound of bacon an' two pounds of lard an' a peck of potatoes an' charges it!" "Sorry, sis!" replied the Unsmug pathetic. "Tell your maw I'm just out of charge it!"—Baltimore News.

Made Matters Worse.—Towne—"My wife used to get nervous every time she heard a noise downstairs, but I assured her that it couldn't be burglars, because they're always careful not to make any noise." Brown—"So that calmed her, eh?" Towne—"Not much. Now she gets nervous every time she doesn't hear any noise!"—Philadelphia Press.

### WAYS OF BOOK THIEVES.

**They Usually Are "Very Respectable" People Who Purloin the Volumes.**

"Yes," said the librarian. "I must confess that some very reputable people are book thieves. Do you see that shelf over there?"

He pointed toward a shelf on which were ranged some 20 volumes, says the Philadelphia Times.

"All these books were stolen from here," he said, "and I recovered them." Among the books were Joseph Conrad's "Tales of Unrest," Hubert Crackanthorpe's "Wreckage," George Moore's "Celibates," the works of Charles Lamb, the fairy tales of Hans Christian Andersen and a Bible.

"A messenger boy stole that Bible," said the librarian. "He was thin and the waistband of his trousers was loose. He dropped the Bible down his waistband, and one of the young women saw him do it. She rushed to my office and told me, and I collared the boy before he had gotten half way down the stairs. We didn't jail him. Could anyone be jailed for stealing a Bible?"

"Crackanthorpe's 'Wreckage' was stolen by a girl of 23. She slipped the volume into a suitcase she was carrying. I myself saw her commit the crime, and when I delicately accused her she wept. She said the book was out of print in America and her book seller had refused to import it for her. She had intended to return it after copying certain extracts, she claimed, and so we didn't prosecute her.

"In the winter time many more books are stolen than in the summer. This is because men wear in the winter loose overcoats with huge pockets into which books may be slipped readily, and because women wear wraps under which books may be easily concealed.

"It was last January that 'Celibates' was purloined by a wealthy lawyer 60 years of age. He was a friend of mine and I discovered his deed by chance for on a visit to his country place I saw the volume, stamped with our name, lying on his library table. He laughed on being accused. He said he had taken 'Celibates' in a fit of absent-mindedness. I expressed polite disbelief and carried the book home in my trunk on my return to town.

### A RAILROAD EPOCH.

**Construction of Roads in America Has Passed the 200,000-Mile Mark.**

The beginning of the second half of 1902 sees the railroads of the United States cross the 200,000-mile line. Construction during the past six months was not especially active, though it was much larger than last year's corresponding time, but the total which had been reached by the end of 1901 was so near the 200,000-mile mark that that line was certain to be passed long before 1902 neared its close, reports a railway journal. It is only by comparing this mileage with that of some of the rest of the great countries that the American people can fully realize the tremendous development which has taken place in this field in their own land. Figures in railroad activities for the world at large are not very trustworthy, but taking those which are most recent and reliable, the United States is seen to be far ahead of any other country. Germany has about 32,000 miles of main track; Russia, 29,000; France, 27,000; Austria-Hungary, 23,000; Great Britain and Ireland, 22,000, while no other European country has as many as 10,000 miles. All of Europe has about 175,000 miles of road, or considerably less than the United States, while the entire world's mileage is approximately 500,000, of which the United States furnishes two-fifths.

All this railroad construction has come in about two generations of time. When John Stevens, in 1825, got a charter from the Pennsylvania legislature to build a railroad from Philadelphia to Columbia, on the Susquehanna (which was never built), somebody asked one of the Pennsylvania papers: "What is a railroad, anyhow?" The editor gave it up, but said that "perhaps some other correspondent can tell." It is only 74 years on the Fourth of July since work was started on the construction of the first of America's great roads; it is only 51 years since the waters of the west at Lake Erie were first reached through rail from the Atlantic coast, and as recently as August 1893 there were only 32,000 miles of track in the whole country, as compared with 200,000 miles now.

## NOTES OF THE FASHIONS.

**New French and India Fabrics, Satin Velvets and Challis for Summer Gowns.**

White buckskin shoes are considered the proper finish to a white summer costume, and piping will keep them in their pristine freshness.

Some of the more expensive fabrics of delicate French or India wool, silk or batiste, in robe patterns, have the usual number of yards of combination beautiful Persian effects showing applique designs in high and low relief in shaded silks or tatted lace designs, with other devices in French arabesque and Finnish patterns in machine-stitched and embroidered work almost as perfectly executed as the most skilled hand embroidery.

One notable sample of bluish-rose pink silk-wool velveteen has a silver-leaf and English rose bordering along its selvage. A delicate sage-green wool, as soft as velvet and as light as India silk, is bordered with sprays of white interwoven with tea-rose buds and foliage. Voile, Venetian lace, albatross and batiste and green and blue fabrics furnish a lot of hand-some summer materials that are likewise decorated, says the New York Times.

Satin-striped velvets and French challis are made up into very modish and dressy summer gowns. The stripes—colored or white, but chiefly white—are set about two inches apart, pretty floriated patterns, date the other small figures partly covering the material. Satin-wool, satins, challis, albatross and satin foulards are exhibited in great numbers. These are finely shaped where offered at the best houses, and also well made and stylishly finished. They are by no means expensive, and make most satisfactory emergency gowns.

Overdressed India moules, in white or delicate shades of pink, blue, blue or cream, made over lawn or tulle slips, form very pretty summer gowns which are almost if not quite as effective and dainty as the more perishable chiffon. It does not matter so much this season what the material is, so long as it is fine and sheer and transparent enough to show the lining through, and all the delicate pineapple fabrics, together with canvas, muslin, grenadine, and the velveteen and batiste, are equally popular. Garden party gowns of soft semi-diaphanous India silk, lined with color deep enough to tinge the white, are popular, and one of these gowns has the deep boue of the demitained skirt covered with tiny two-inch frills of the silk edged with narrow lace. The skirt lining is a pale pink silk, and the tucked sleeves and blouse bodice are lined with pink muslin, the whole in an entirely matching tint. There is a plaited pink silk halcyone at the skirt edge. This may be a model too expensive for the average purse, but the idea may serve to renovate a partly worn gown, using the latter for the under-slip, and new white silk for the dress proper, silk which can now be purchased at from 35 cents to one dollar a yard.

One of the features of the summer season is the revival of low-cut waists, and the wearing of hat fichus, lace berthes, etc., with this collarless bodice. The contrast with all the high stock effects which have so long predominated is very marked, and the fashion obviously lacks finish and style. It certainly demands a white and shapely throat, and very handsome bodice fabrics and trimmings, to render it anything but dowdy in effect. The fashion is at its best in evening dress. It destroys all appearance of finish and dainty smartness when it appears with any sort of day attire, except, perhaps, in a pretty young woman. With a dimity, organdie, or India moull frock, nothing looks better than a cape collar or fichu of embroidered batiste, or one finely tatted and edged with lace, the bodice made with those sleeves with underdrives matching the collar. The old Flemish laces and Tarnish embroidery on sheer Swiss mousseline are also used, and with a plain pink or blue dimity, the smart white cap-collar added to the collarless waist looks rather quaint and picturesque in the case of its wearer being charming enough herself to bear the test of this decidedly trying style of gown.

### Well-Kept Hands.

Over my sink are two bottles and a small can. One bottle contains five parts of lemon-juice to one of alcohol, which will keep indefinitely. The other contains the following lotion: One-fourth of an ounce of gum tragacanth added to one pint of rain-water, which has stood three days, then one ounce each of alcohol, glycerin and witch-hazel, also a little good faint perfume. After washing dishes or preparing vegetables I apply a little of the lemon-juice, then the lotion, and in a moment my hands are dry, soft and very smooth. All stains disappear as if by magic, and the nails are cleaned easily. The time required is not over two minutes. This process repeated five or six times daily will certainly repay housekeepers, for what is there more indicative of refinement than well-kept hands? Then, too, the expense of these lotions is comparatively nothing. Be sure to have them in a handy place.—Woman's Home Companion.

### Lemon Cream Filling.

Mix one-third cupful cream, one cupful sugar (must) and speak of salt together. Add one and three-quarters cupfuls of milk that has been heated, and cook until smooth, then add the beaten yolk of one egg and the juice and rind of one lemon; cook three minutes longer, then spread between crusts. Make a sardine of one of the Pennsylvania papers: "What is a railroad, anyhow?" The editor gave it up, but said that "perhaps some other correspondent can tell." It is only 74 years on the Fourth of July since work was started on the construction of the first of America's great roads; it is only 51 years since the waters of the west at Lake Erie were first reached through rail from the Atlantic coast, and as recently as August 1893 there were only 32,000 miles of track in the whole country, as compared with 200,000 miles now.

### Qualified.

A Georgia man who has gone to Washington in search of a government job gives as his qualifications: "I can not only write poetry and novels, but there ain't a government male that can throw me."—Atlanta Constitution.

### Farmers in Russia.

Ninety per cent. of the 128,000,000 people of the Russian empire are farmers.—N. Y. Sun.